Enhancing Student Learning: Emerging Research and Innovative Strategies

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Design for Learning

What is your anticipated outcome?

How will you accomplish that outcome?

How will you know you were successful?

Drexel Learning Goals Core Intellectual and Practical Skills

- Communication
- Creative and Critical Thinking
- Ethical Reasoning
- Information Literacy
- Self-Directed Learning
- Technology Use

Drexel Learning Goals Experiential and Applied Learning

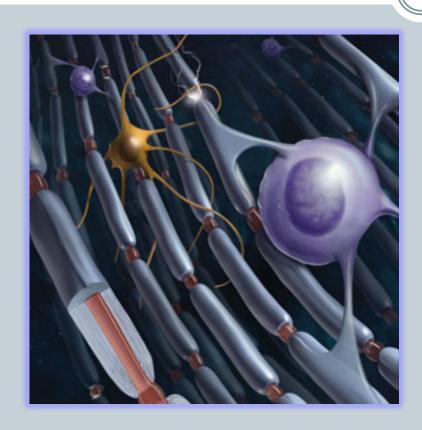
- Global Competence
- Leadership
- Professional Practice
- Research, Scholarship, and Creative Expression
- Responsible Citizenship

Seven Principles for Good Practice in Undergraduate Education

(Chickering & Gamson, 1996)

- Contact between student and faculty
- Develops reciprocity and cooperation among students
- Uses active learning techniques
- Prompt feedback
- Time on task (motivation to learn)
- Communicate high expectations
- Respects diverse talents and ways of knowing

Long-Term Potentiation



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=
DF04XPBj5uc





Multitasking

Automatic...





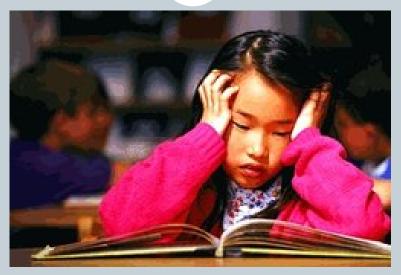
Controlled...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJG698U2Mvo

Pashler, McDaniel, Rohrer, & Bjork, 2009

Learning Styles: Concepts and Evidence

Learning Styles



A Nasal Learner Struggles with an Odorless Textbook

From the "Onion"

Search Nasal Learners & Onion

http://www.theonion.com/articles/parents-of-nasal-learners-demand-odorbased-curricu,396/



WORLD



RADIO

FROM LEWIS BLACK

POLITICS

A ferociously funny take on all things Yule.

ECONOMY



NEWS ARCHIVE

LOCAL

NEWS

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Parents Of Nasal Learners Demand Odor-Based Curriculum

SPORTS

MARCH 15, 2000 | ISSUE 36:09

VIDEO

COLUMBUS, OH—Backed by olfactory-education experts, parents of nasal learners are demanding that U.S. public schools provide odor-based curricula for their academically struggling children.

Enlarge Image



A nasal learner struggles with an odorless textbook.

Austin scored in the 99th percentile.

"Despite the proliferation of countless scholastic tests intended to identify children with special needs, the challenges facing nasal learners continue to be ignored," said Delia Weber, president of Parents Of Nasal Learners, at the group's annual conference. "Every day, I witness firsthand my son Austin's struggle to succeed in a school environment that recognizes the needs of visual, auditory, tactile, and kinesthetic learners but not him."

Weber said she was at her "wit's end" trying to understand why her son was floundering in school when, in May 1997, another parent referred her to the Nasal Learning Research Institute in Columbus. Tested for odor-based information-acquisition aptitude,

"My child is *not* stupid," Weber said. "There simply was no way for him to thrive in a school that only caters to traditional students who absorb educational concepts by hearing, reading, seeing, discussing, drawing, building, or acting out."

Austin's experience is not unique.

"My 15-year-old daughter Chloe couldn't sustain her interest in academics and, as a result, she would goof off with her friends and get in trouble," said Michael Sweeney of Oswego, NY. "Now I realize that all those Ds and Fs did not represent any failure on my daughter's part, but rather her school's failure to provide an appropriate



ENTERTAINMENT

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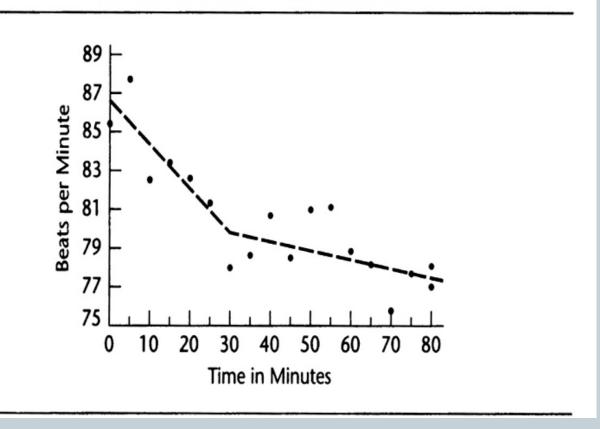


Card passing

What is one issue or concern you have with respect to your students and creating an effective learning environment?

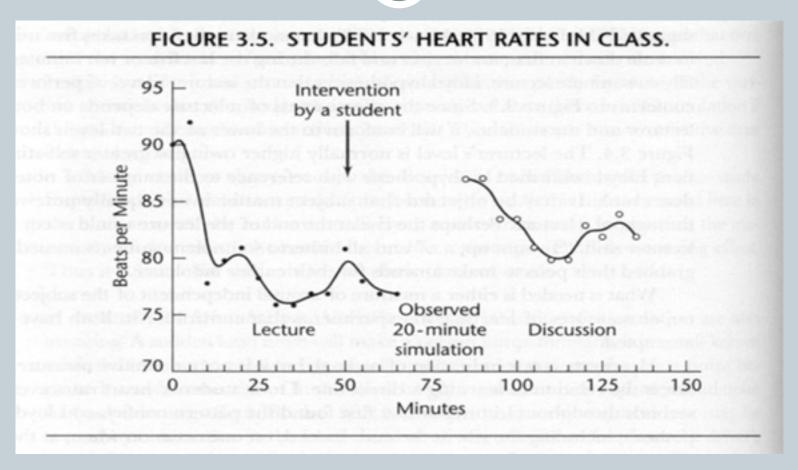
Body's Reaction to Lecturing





Bligh, 2000, What's the Use of Lectures? 2000, p.51; Hartley & Davies, 1978, Programmed Learning and Educational Technology:15:207-224.

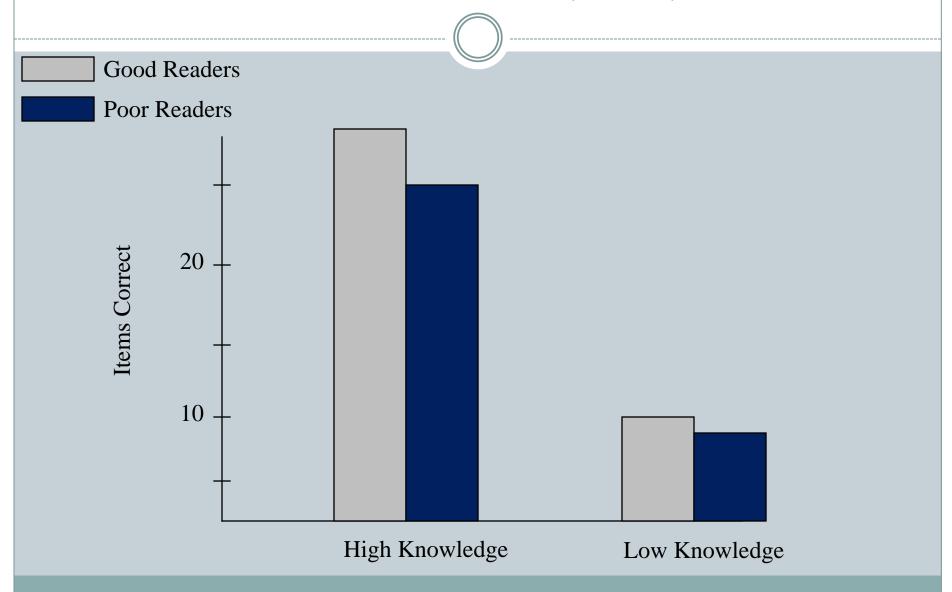
Lecture Breaks Increase Students' Attention



Bligh, What's the Use of Lectures? 2000, p.51.

"Every beginning instructor discovers sooner or later that his first lectures were incomprehensible because he was talking to himself, so to say, mindful only of his point of view. He realizes only gradually and with difficulty that it is not easy to place one's self in the shoes of students who do not yet know about the subject matter of the course." **Piaget (1962)**

Recht & Leslie (1988)



Effort vs. Entity

Mueller & Dweck, 1998

mug night vases vector gum thing saves covert

http://www.manythings. org/anagrams/ marching nameless licensed teaching thickens

charming salesman silenced cheating kitchens

host shot

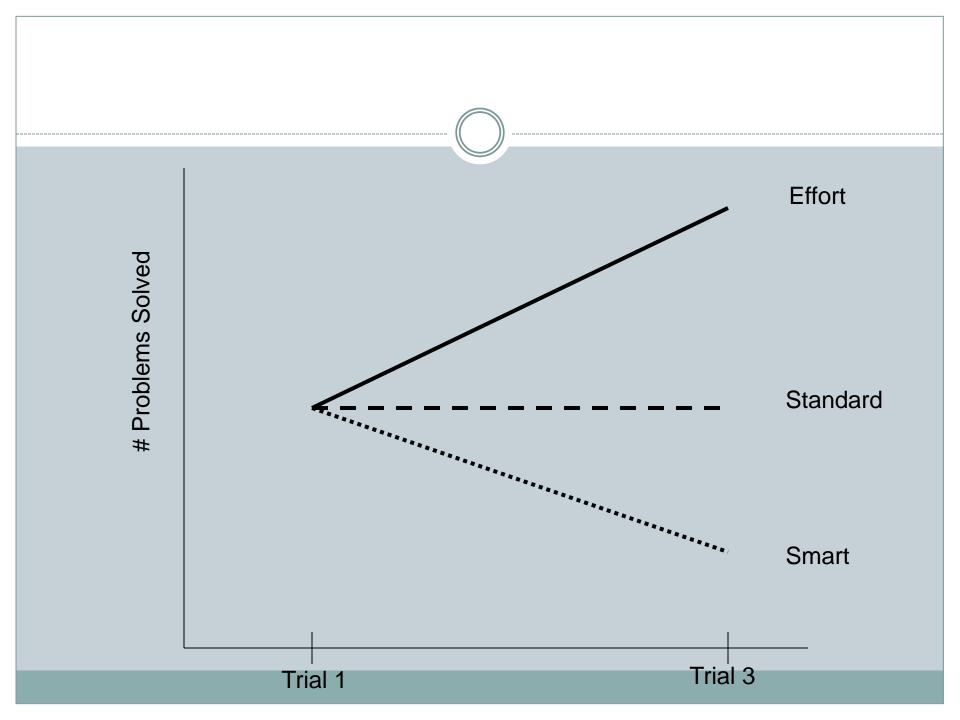
inch chin

fiber brief

glare large

sisters resists

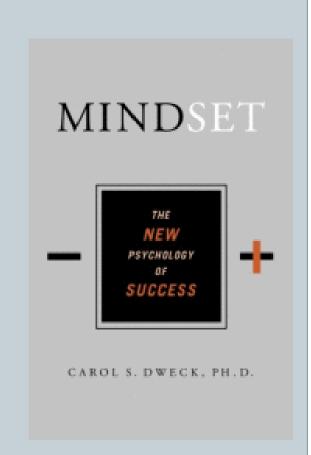
Place "Smart" and "Effort" in Proper Place # Problems Solved Standard Trial 3 Trial 1



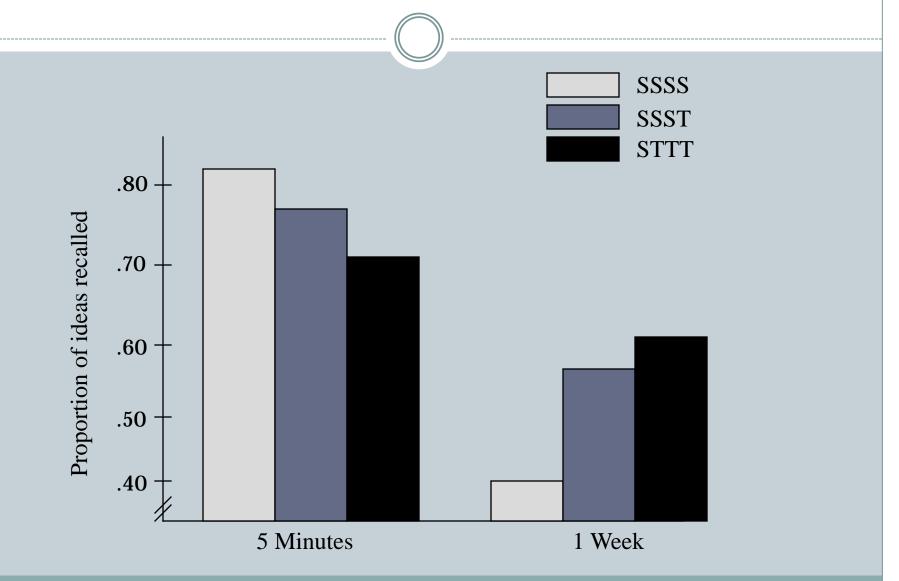
Carol Dweck, 2006

Entity – fixed, less risk

 Incremental – growth, accepting challenge



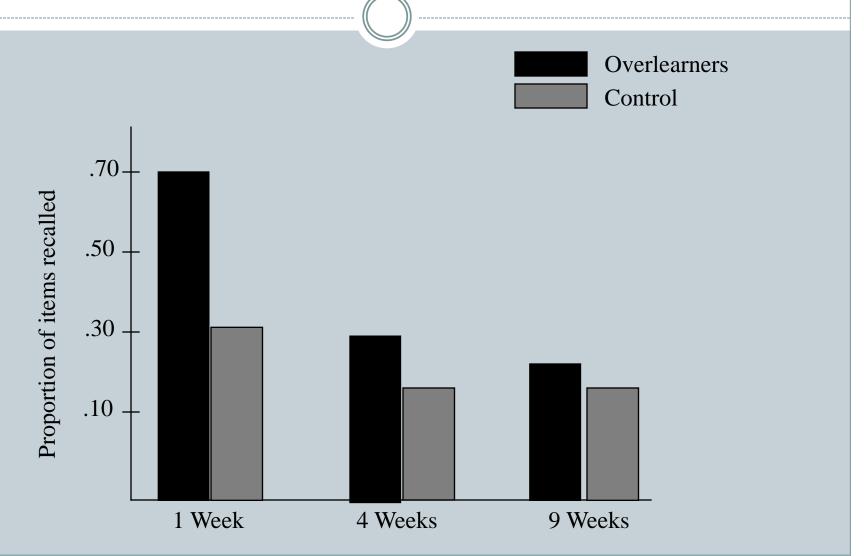
Karpicke & Roediger, 2007



Retention Interval For Final Test

The Effect of Overlearning on Long-Term Retention

ROHRER, TAYLOR, PASHLER, WIXTED, & CEPEDA, 2005



Retention Interval For Test

Learners must be taught to take a metacognitive approach.

Bransford, et al., *How People Learn*, 1999 http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=6160

Types of CATs

- Minute Paper (check understanding at end of class session)
- Muddiest Point (check understanding at end of class session)
- One-Sentence Summary (check understanding at end of class session)
- Directed Paraphrasing (check understanding of a concept)
- Lecture Checks (Mazur's Technique)
- Card Passing (very good for sensitive topics)

Kennesaw Teaching Journals

http://www.kennesaw.edu/cetl/res ources/journals.html